

Records of the family Prodoxidae from Japan

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Abstract Distributional records of the family Prodoxidae from Japan are reported. In addition to a known species, *Greya marginimaculata* (Issiki), four species, *Lampronia altaica* Zagulajev, *L. corticella* (Linnaeus), *L. flavimitrella* Hübner, and *Greya variabilis* Davis and Pellmyr, are newly recorded from Japan. These species are restricted to mountainous areas of Hokkaido and Central Honshu in Japan.

Key words *Lampronia*, *Greya*, Prodoxidae, Lepidoptera, Japan.

Introduction

The family Prodoxidae is almost entirely restricted to the Holarctic region and most diversified in the Nearctic region (Davis, 1999). In Japan, Issiki (1957) described *Lampronia marginimaculata* as a new species of Incurvariidae. Then, Kozlov (1996) transferred the species to the genus *Greya* of the family Prodoxidae. No other prodoxid species has been recorded from Japan. Kozlov (1996) pointed out that the fauna of Incurvariidae and Prodoxidae of Eastern Russia includes only one species common with Japan. As Kozlov discussed, this is due to the poor knowledge of both faunas, especially in Japan.

In the present paper, Japanese prodoxid fauna is reported mostly based on the specimens that were recently collected or recognized after the work of Moriuti (1982).

Material and methods

The present study was mainly based on the specimens preserved in the Entomological laboratory, Osaka Prefecture University, except holotype of *Lampronia marginimaculata* Issiki, 1957 in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D. C. (USNM) and a female of *Greya variabilis* Davis and Pellmyr in the Collection of Mr Nagao Hirano, Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture (CNH).

The following descriptions of adults are based on the material obtained in Japan. Synonymic list of each species mainly refers to the original description and the literature treating the material from the Eastern Palearctic region. Terminology used in this paper generally followed Davis *et al.* (1992).

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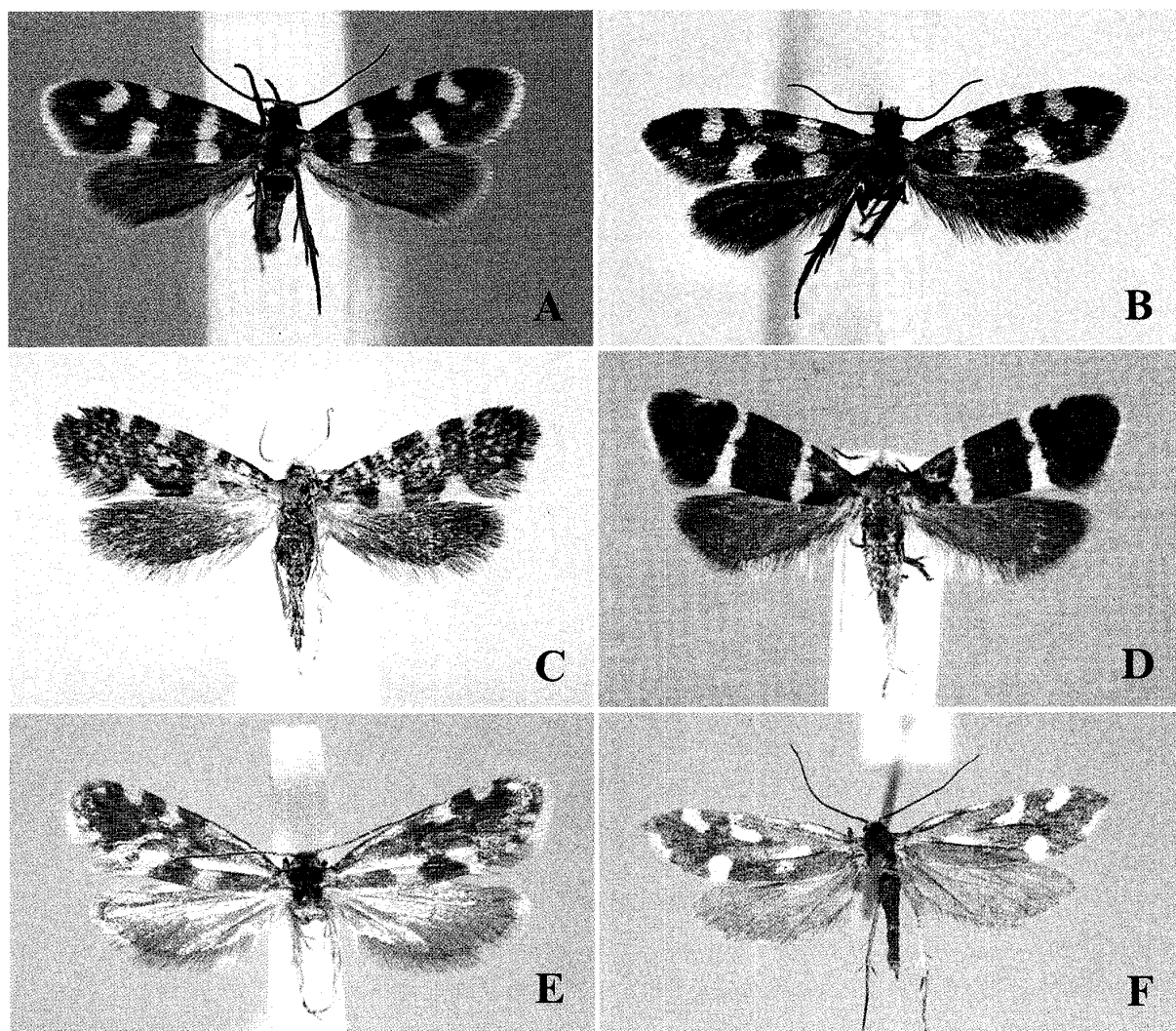


Fig. 1. Adults of Prodoxidae from Japan. A. *Lampronia altaica*, ♂. B. *L. altaica*, ♀. C. *L. corticella*, ♀. D. *L. flavimitrella*, ♀. E. *Greya marginimaculata*, ♂. F. *G. variabilis*, ♀.

Descriptions of adults

Lampronia altaica Zagulajev (Figs 1A-B, 3)

Lampronia altaica Zagulajev, 1992, *Ent. Obozr.* **71**: 105, figs 1-3; Kozlov, 1996: 57, figs 1B, 2E-G; Kozlov, 1997: 300, fig. 198: 8.

Male (Fig. 1A). Wingspan: 9 mm. Vertex, frons, and maxillary palpus bronzy. Labial palpi bronzy, upper-side of second segment pale ochereous. Antenna 1/2 the length of forewing. Forewing ground color dark yellowish brown with metallic golden luster, a yellowish white fascia at basal 1/3, a small triangular spot at 1/2 and a larger marking at 2/3 of costal margin, a rectangular marking at 1/2 of dorsal margin. Cilia dark brown, apically white. Hindwing and cilia gray-brown.

Female (Fig. 1B). Wingspan: 10 mm. Similar to male.

Male genitalia (Figs 3A-D). Tegumen with a pair of rounded spatular projections.

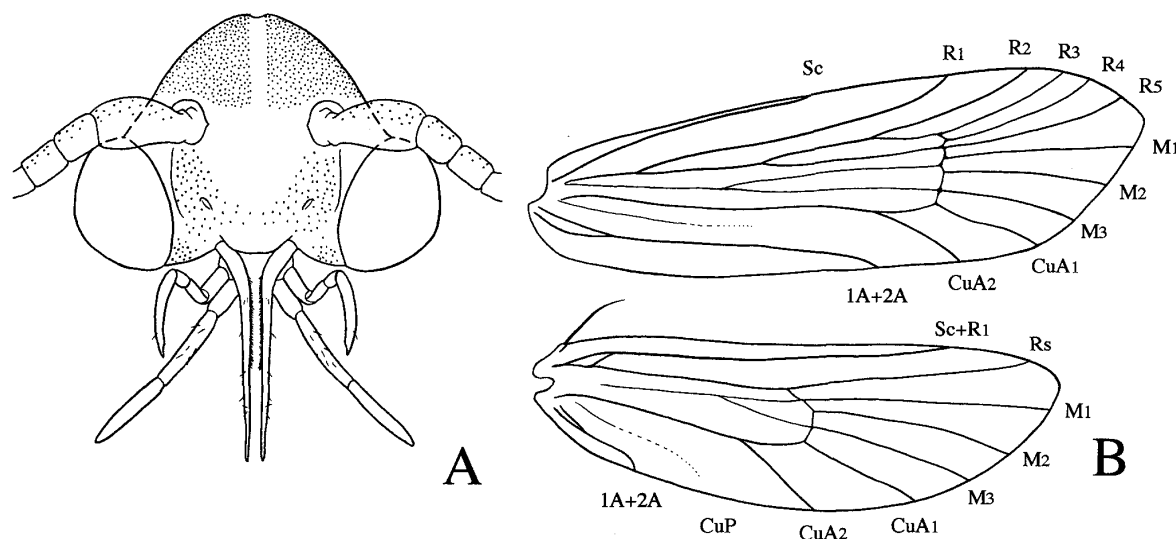


Fig. 2. Head and wing venation of *Lampronia flavimitrella* (♂) from Mt Daisetsuzan, Hokkaido. A. Head. B. Wing venation.

Vinculum-saccus attenuate-acuminate triangular, about 2.5 times of valva in length. Valva broad basally, very narrow at middle. A single pecten consisting of 22–23 hair-like spines arranged along ventral margin of valva. Transtilla with a pair of rod-like anterior apodemes. Aedeagus tube-shaped, with an elongate cornutus. Juxta relatively narrow, caudal 5/8 nearly rectangular, anterior 3/8 triangular and acuminate.

Female genitalia (Figs 3E–F). Eighth tergum slender, about 2/5 times of apophysis posterioris in length. Ductus bursae long and membranous. Corpus bursae elongate ellipsoidal; a pair of stellate signa present.

Material examined. JAPAN [Hokkaido] 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Ginsendai, Aka-dake, Daisetsuzan N. P., 18. vii. 1998 (K. Sugisima).

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido); Northern Korea, Russia.

Remarks. *L. altaica* is smaller than any other prodoxid species from Japan. According to Sugisima (*pers. comm.*), a pair of the species were collected between 0900 and 1000 hrs on July 18th, 1998, in clear weather at the trail side (1,500–1,570 m a.s.l.) of Ginsendai, Aka-dake, Daisetsuzan. The moths were found around the flowers of Umbelliferae plants that were also visited by many individuals of *Micropterix aureatella* (Scopoli, 1763). In the male genitalia, the valva is characteristic in having a pecten that consists of hair-like spines.

Lampronia corticella (Linnaeus) (Figs 1C, 4)

Tinea corticella Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (Edn 10) 1: 539.

Lampronia corticella: Razowski, 1991, in Razowski & Riedl: 18; Karsholt *et al.*, 1995: 10; Kozlov, 1996: 57; Wojtusiak, 1996: 29; Kozlov, 1997: 300, figs 198: 1, 2, figs 199: 5–7.

?*Lampronia corticella* (Linnaeus, 1758): Kloet & Hincks, 1972: 3, under synonymy of *L. rubiella*.

Lampronia corticella (Linnaeus, 1758): Leraut, 1997: 85, as *nom. obl.* under synonymy of *L. rubiella*.

Tinea rubiella Bjerkander, 1781, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 2: 20, tab. 1, figs 6–10.

Lampronia rubiella: Kloet & Hincks, 1972: 3; Heath and Pelham-Clinton, 1976: pl. 13, fig. 38; Razowski, 1978: 33, figs 81–84, 274, 317, pl. 2, fig. 8, pl. 3, fig. 1; Davis, 1983: 3; Kozlov, 1987: 23, figs 14a, b; Leraut, 1997: 85.

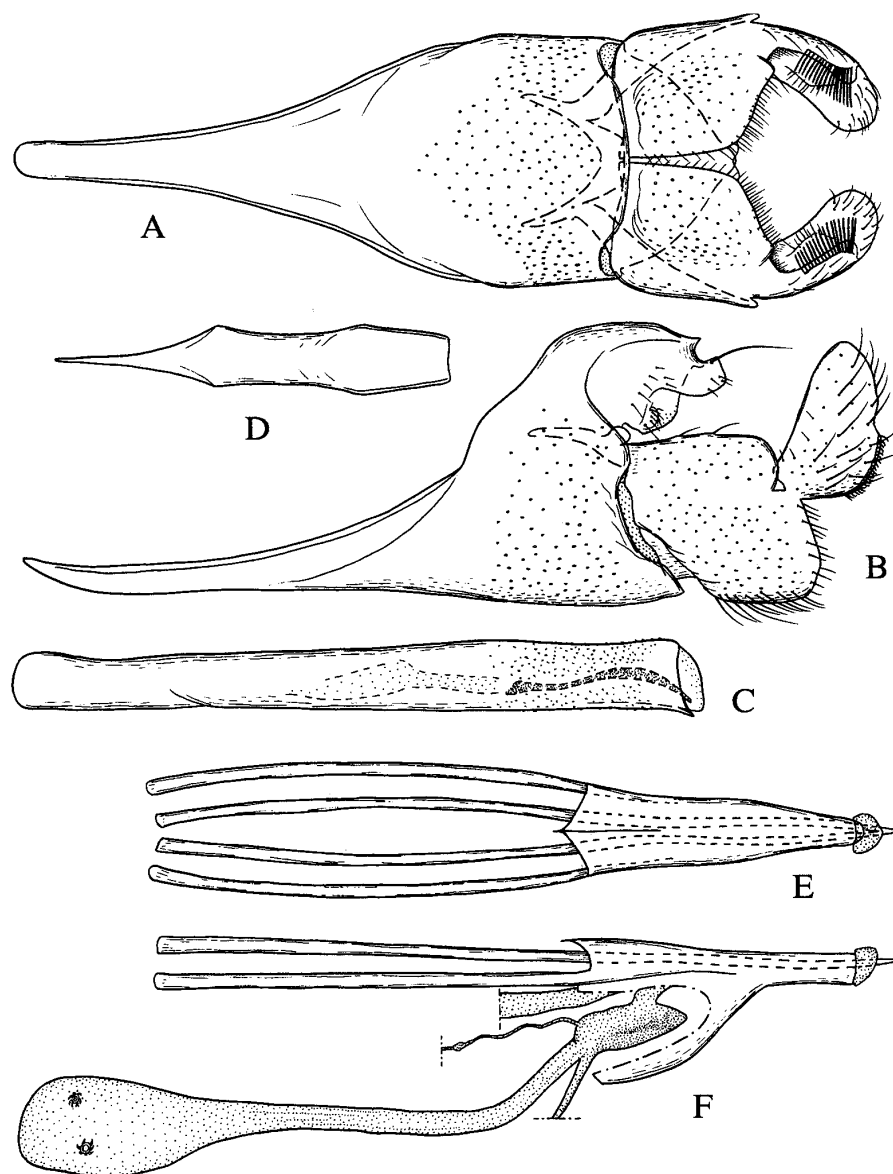


Fig. 3. Male and female genitalia of *Lampronia altaica* from Mt Daisetsuzan, Hokkaido (A-D: Male. E, F: Female). A. Whole genitalia except aedeagus (ventral view). B. *Ditto* (lateral view). C. Aedeagus (ventral view). D. Juxta (ventral view). E. Terminalia (dorsal view). F. *Ditto* (lateral view).

Lampronia rubiella: Razowski, 1991, in Razowski & Riedl: 18; Karsholt, 1996: 301; Kozlov, 1997: 300, as a junior synonym of *L. corticella*.

Male. Not examined.

Female (Fig. 1C). Wingspan: 10–11 mm. Vertex, frons, maxillary and labial palpi pale ochreous yellow. Antenna about 1/2 the length of forewing. Forewing ground color dark grayish brown, somewhat tinged purplish; four or five pale yellow rectangular (occasionally triangular) spots on costal margin, two triangular (occasionally rectangular) spots on dorsal margin; many small pale yellow dots on the area between the costal and dorsal spots. Cilia yellowish brown. Hindwing and cilia yellowish brown.

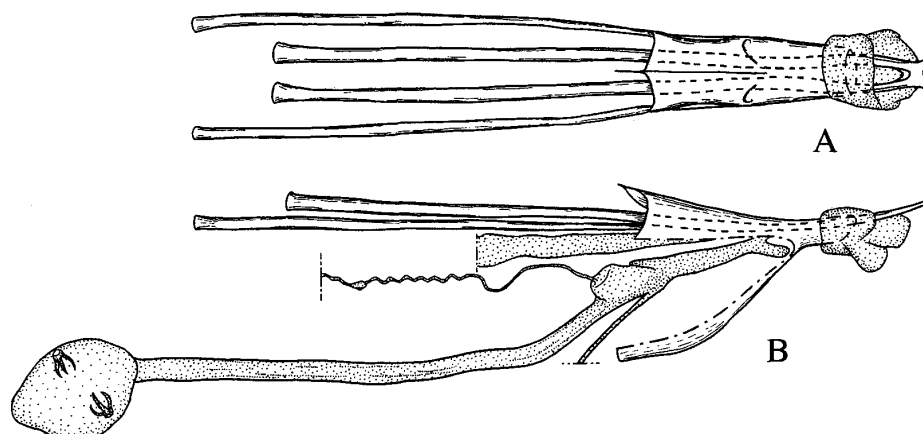


Fig. 4. Female genitalia of *Lampronia corticella* from Nukabira, Hokkaido. A. Terminalia (dorsal view). B. Ditto (lateral view).

Female genitalia (Fig. 4). Eighth tergum slender, about $1/3$ times of apophysis posterioris in length. Tip of ovipositor U-shaped and dented, with two pairs of lateral teeth. Ductus bursae membranous. Corpus bursae ellipsoidal; a pair of stellate signa present.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido); Europe to the Russian Far East, North America.

Material examined. JAPAN [Hokkaido] 4 ♀, Tokachi, Nukabira, 10. vii. 1980 (S. Hashimoto).

Remarks. *L. corticella* (Linnaeus, 1758) had long been treated as *L. rubiella* (Bjerkander, 1781). Leraut's (1997) act intending to obliterate *corticella* as "*nom. obl.*" is not available under the previous rule, *International Code of zoological Nomenclature* (3rd Edn). In Europe, the larvae of this species (reported as *L. rubiella*) are known to feed on raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) (Heath and Pelham-Clinton, 1976).

Lampronia flavimitrella (Hübner) (Figs 1D, 2, 5)

[*Tinea*] *flavimitrella* Hübner, 1817 (1814–1817), *Samml. eur. Schmett.*: tab. 64, fig. 429.

Lampronia flavimitrella: Kozlov, 1987: 23, figs 5, 15a, b; Kozlov, 1996: 57; Kozlov, 1997: 300, fig. 198: 4, fig. 199: 14, figs 200: 1, 2.

Male (Fig. 1D). Wingspan: 12 mm. Vertex creamy yellow, sometimes mixed ochereous. Maxillary and labial palpi creamy yellow, mixed brown. Antenna about $1/2$ the length of forewing. Forewing ground color dark brown with coppery luster, creamy white fascia at $1/4$ and $5/8$ from base and a very small dot at $3/4$ of costal margin. Hindwing brownish gray.

Female. Wingspan: 11–12.5 mm. Similar to male.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5A–C). Tegumen with a pair of semicircular lobes. Vinculum-saccus elongate triangular, about 2.5 times of valva in length. Valva broad basally, narrow at middle. A fang-shaped sclerotized part present on ventral margin of tip of valva. Transtilla with a pair of slender anterior apodemes. Aedeagus tube-shaped, slender. Juxta broad, caudal $3/5$ rectangular, anterior $2/5$ triangular and acuminate.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5D–E). Eighth tergum slender, $2/5$ times of apophysis posterioris in length. Ductus bursae very long and membranous. Corpus bursae ellipsoidal, two stellate

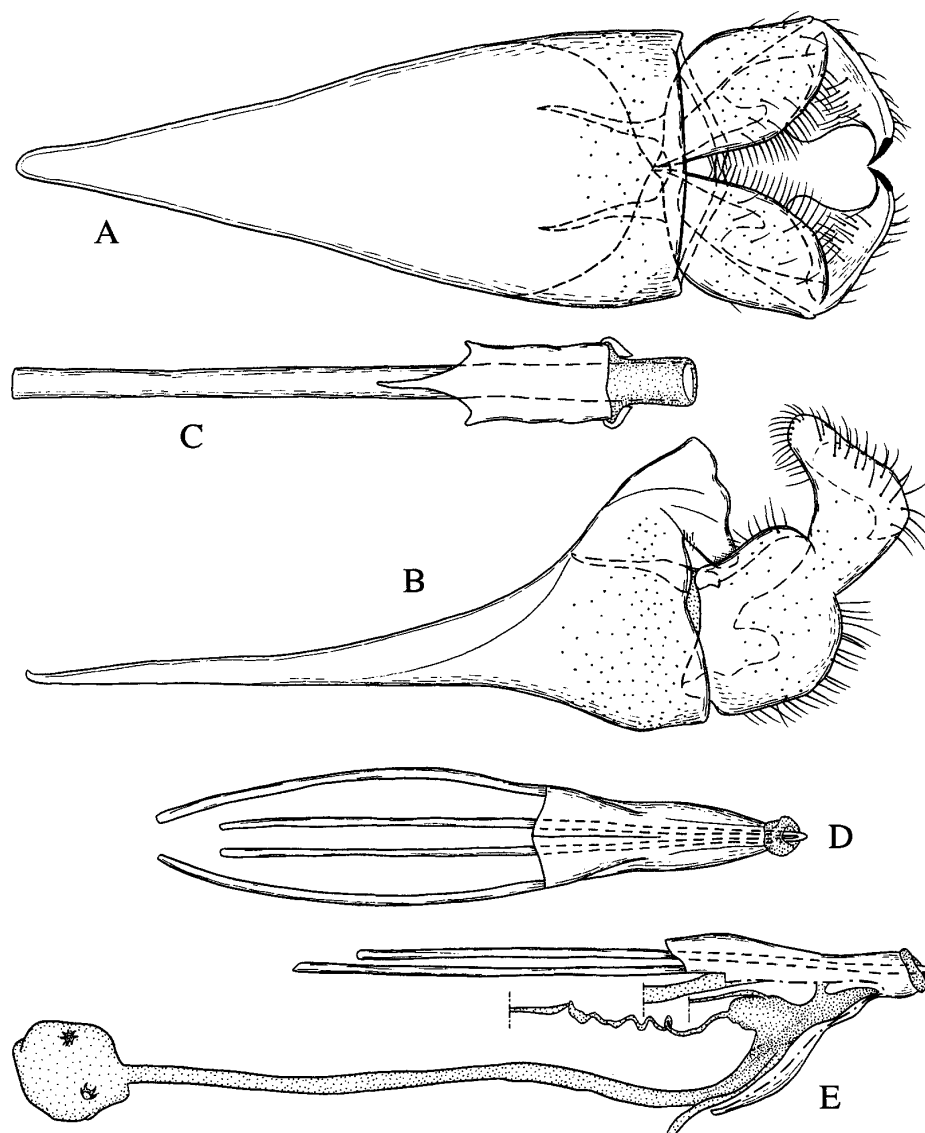


Fig. 5. Male and female genitalia of *Lampronia flavimitrella* (A–C: Male from Mt Daisetsuzan, Hokkaido. D, E: Female from Nukabira, Hokkaido). A. Whole genitalia except aedeagus (ventral view). B. *Ditto* (lateral view). C. Aedeagus and juxta (ventral view). D. Terminalia (dorsal view). E. *Ditto* (lateral view).

signa present.

Material examined. JAPAN [Hokkaido] 1 ♀, Daisetsuzan, 20. vii. 1952 (A. Mutuura); 1 ♂, Daisetsuzan, ca 2,000 m, 10. vii. 1962 (T. Kumata); 1 ♀, Tokachi, Mt Me-Akan, 1. vii. 1982 (Y. Nasu); 2 ♀, Nukabira, 7. vii. 1969 (Y. Arita); 1 ♀, same locality, 10. vii. 1980 (S. Hashimoto); 1 ♀, same locality, 2. vii. 1982 (Y. Nasu); 1 ♀, Iwanai, near Obihiro, 26. vi. 1969 (Y. Arita); 1 ♀, Soranuma, Sapporo, 22. vi. 1970 (T. Kumata); 1 ♀, Sapporo, 22. vi. 1973 (T. Kumata); [Honshu] 1 ♀, Shigakogen, Nagano [Pref.], 12. vii. 1953 (T. Kodama); 1 ♀, Komuro, Azusagawa-mura, Nagano Pref., 4. vii. 1993 (N. Hirano).

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu); Europe to the Russian Far East.

Remarks. Specimens of *L. flavimitrella* were collected in several localities of Hokkaido and

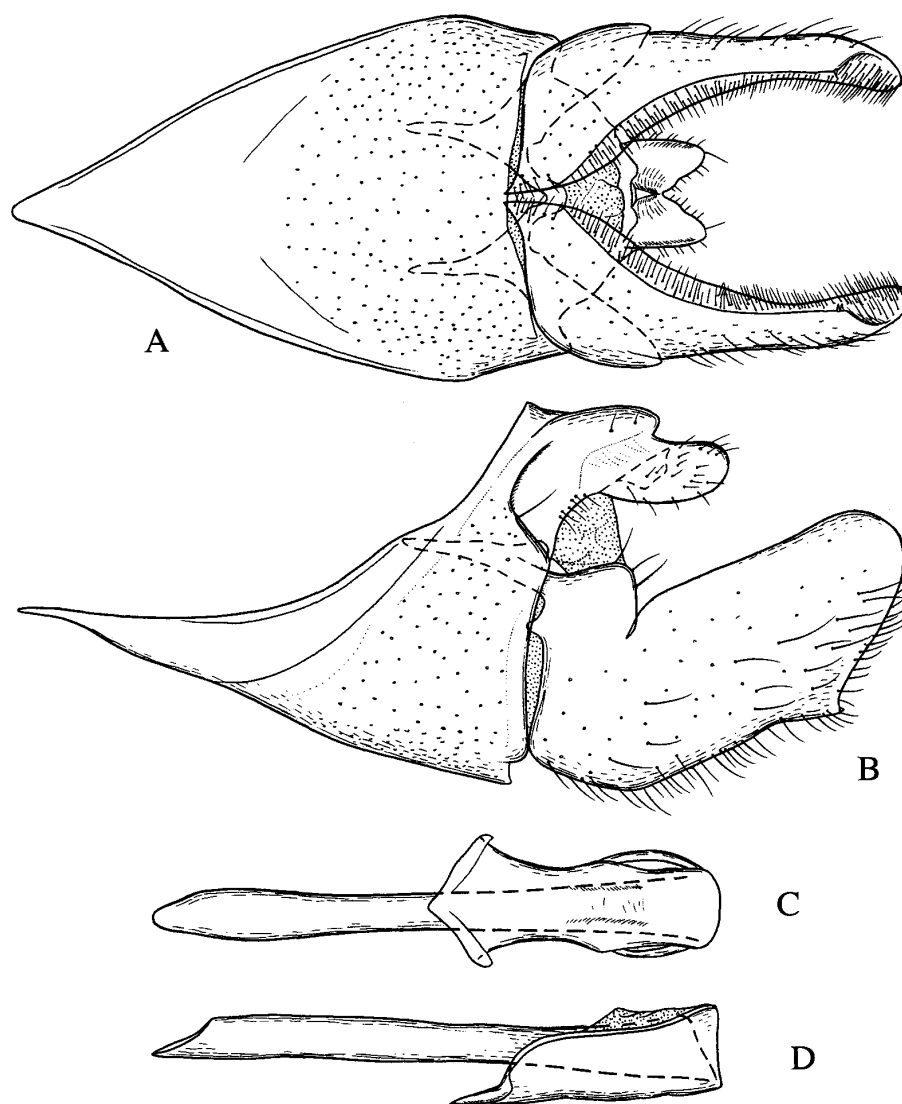


Fig. 6. Male genitalia of *Greya marginimaculata* from Mt Haku-san, Ishikawa Pref. A. Whole genitalia except aedeagus (ventral view). B. *Ditto* (lateral view). C. Aedeagus and juxta (ventral view). D. *Ditto* (lateral view).

Nagano Prefecture, Honshu, indicating that this species is distributed in a rather wide range of Hokkaido and Central Honshu. *L. flavimitrella* is characteristic in having a fang-shaped sclerotized part on the tip of valva.

***Greya marginimaculata* (Issiki) (Figs 1E, 6)**

Lampronia marginimaculata Issiki, 1957, in Esaki *et al.*, *Icones Heterocerorum japon. Color. nat.* [1]: 11, pl. 1, fig. 16 [holotype in USNM examined].

'*Lampronia*' *marginimaculata*: Moriuti, 1982: 1: 52, 2: 155, pl. 1, fig. 18.

Greya marginimaculata: Kozlov, 1996: 58; Kozlov, 1997: 302, fig. 198: 11.

Male (Fig. 1E). Wingspan: 12.5–14.5 mm. Vertex, frons, maxillary and labial palpi pale yellowish brown. Antenna $5/8$ the length of forewing. Forewing ground color yellowish brown with golden luster, three yellowish white spots at $3/8$, $5/8$ and $6/8$ of costal margin, but their shape and position are very variable. Three to seven spots on tip of forewing.

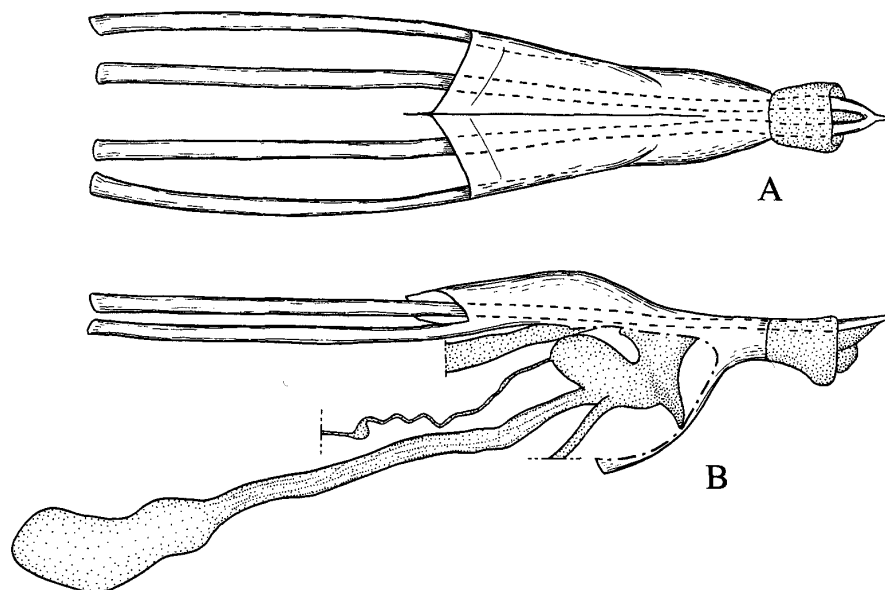


Fig. 7. Female genitalia of *Greya variabilis* from Abo-toge, Nagano Pref. A. Terminalia (dorsal view). B. *Ditto* (lateral view).

Cilia yellowish white apically. Hindwing and cilia brownish gray.

Female. Not examined.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6). Tegumen with a pair of rounded lobes. Vinculum-saccus triangular, about 1.2 times of valva in length. Valva very broad with one or two short pollices on ventral margin near posterior angle. Transtilla with a pair of rod-like anterior apodemes. Aedeagus tube-shaped. Juxta arrow-shaped, weakly expanded near the middle, anterior tip not acuminate.

Material examined. JAPAN [Honshu] 1 ♂, Mt Haku-san (2,300–2,400 m), Ishikawa Pref., 31. vii. 1979 (Y. Arita); 1 ♂, Kamikooti [Kamikochi], Sinano [Nagano Pref.], 13. vii. 1955 (T. Yasuda); 1 ♂, Tokugo-toge, Nagano Pref., 5. viii, 1967 (Y. Arita); 1 ♂, Shimashimadani, Nagano Pref., 29. vii. 1969 (Y. Arita).

Distribution. Japan (Honshu).

Remarks. Moriuti (1982) pointed out the heterogeneity of this species in comparison with other *Lampronia* species. Then, as noted in the introduction, Kozlov (1996) transferred the species to the genus *Greya* of the family Prodoxidae. Up to the present, *G. marginimaculata* is restricted to the mountainous areas of Central Honshu, Japan.

Greya variabilis Davis and Pellmyr (Figs 1F, 7)

Greya variabilis Davis and Pellmyr, 1992 in Davis *et al.*, *Smithson. Contr. Zool.* **524**: 56, figs 26–28, 208–222, 269–276, 327–330, 368; Kozlov, 1996: 58; Kozlov, 1997: 301, fig. 198: 9, figs 200: 7–9.

Male. Not examined.

Female (Fig. 1F). Wingspan: 16 mm. Vertex, frons, maxillary and labial palpi pale yellowish brown. Antenna 5/9 the length of forewing. Forewing ground color yellowish brown with golden luster, two crescent-shaped yellowish white spots at 3/5 and 4/5 of costal margin, a spot at 3/5 of dorsal margin, a long and narrow spot on termen near apex, an



Fig. 8. Collecting localities of prodoxid species in Japan. ●: *Lampronia altaica*. ○: *L. corticella*. ■: *L. flavimitrella*. □: *Greya variavilis*. ▲: *G. marginimaculata*.

irregular spot on middle area at basal 1/3. Hindwing brownish gray.

Female genitalia (Fig. 7). Eighth tergum about 0.45 times of apophysis posterioris in length. Tip of ovipositor acute, relatively smooth. Ductus bursae membranous. Corpus bursae membranous; signa absent.

Material examined. JAPAN [Honshu] 1 ♀, Abo-toge (1,780 m), Azumi-mura, Nagano Pref., 7. ix. 1986 (N. Hirano) (CNH).

Distribution. Japan (Honshu); the Russian Far East, North America.

Remarks. This species was originally described by Davis and Pellmyr in Davis *et al.* (1992) on the basis of specimens from Alaska and the northwestern region of USA. They predicted the occurrence of this species in eastern Siberia, and subsequently Kozlov (1996) confirmed it from the Chukchi Peninsula of the Russian Far East. The unexpected discovery of this species from Nagano Prefecture, Japan, more than 4,500 km south of the known distribution, may suggest that the Eastern Palaearctic occurrence of this species was established much earlier than the presence of a recent trans-Beringian connection. At present, the two species of *Greya* are absent in Hokkaido and confined to Central Japan.

The moths of *G. variabilis* are known to fly from June to July in North America (Davis *et al.*, 1992) and in the Chukchi Peninsula, Russia (Kozlov, 1996, 1997). The early September capture record in Japan seems to be unusual and the flight period should be confirmed by additional material.

Acknowledgments

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摘 要

日本産ホソヒゲマ加里ガ科の分類学的知見 (岡本 央・広渡俊哉)

ホソヒゲマ加里ガ科 (改称)* Prodoxidae は全北区, 特に新北区を中心に分布することが知られている. 日本では本科に含まれる種としてヘリモンマ加里ガ *Greya marginimaculata* 1 種のみが知られていたが, 筆者らは本科に含まれる 2 属 4 種を日本から新たに確認した.

Lampronia Stephens, 1829 マダラマ加里ガ属 (新称)

L. altaica Zagulajev, 1992 アルタイマ加里ガ (新称)

開張 9–10 mm. 前翅は暗い黄褐色で金色の弱い光沢を帯び, 特徴的な白斑をもつ. 雄交尾器の valva は中央で著しくくびれ, 腹面側には刺毛が櫛歯状に並ぶ. 雌交尾器の corpus bursae に一对の放射状の signa をもつ. 1998 年 7 月に杉島一広氏によって北海道の大雪山で採集された.

L. corticella (Linnaeus, 1758) キマダラマ加里ガ (新称)

開張 10–11 mm. 前翅は暗い灰褐色で, 淡黄色の細かいまだら状の斑紋をもつ. 雌交尾器の産卵管の先端は平たく, corpus bursae に一对の放射状の signa をもつ. 北海道の糠平で採集された雌のみを確認した.

L. flavimitrella (Hübner, 1817) フタオビマ加里ガ (新称)

開張 11–12.5 mm. 前翅は暗褐色で赤褐色の弱い光沢を帯び, 2 本の白い帯紋をもつ. 雄交尾器の valva は中央で著しくくびれ, 先端には鋭く尖った硬化部をもつ. 雌交尾器の corpus bursae に一对の放射状の signa をもつ. 北海道および長野県で採集されている.

Greya Busck, 1903 モンマ加里ガ属 (新称)

G. marginimaculata (Issiki, 1957) ヘリモンマ加里ガ

開張 12.5–14.5 mm. 前翅は黄褐色で金色の光沢を帯び, 縁に白い斑紋をもつ. 本種は Issiki (1957) によって *Lampronia* の種として記載されたが, Kozlov (1996) が本種を *Greya* 属に移した. 雄交尾器の valva は太く, 腹面側に 1–2 個の pollex をもつ. 長野県および石川県の白山で採集されている.

* Prodoxidae はユッカの花粉媒介を行うユッカガ *Tigeticula yuccasella* を含む科として知られる. 広渡は「小蛾類の生物学 (保田他編, 1998. 233 pp. 文教出版, 大阪)」の中で花粉媒介をしない *Prodoxus* に「ニセユッカガ属」, Prodoxidae に「ニセユッカガ科」の和名を与えたが, 「ユッカガ科が存在しないのにニセユッカガ科だけがあるのはおかしい」という指摘を受けたので, この機会に Prodoxidae に「ホソヒゲマ加里ガ科」という新しい名称を提案することにした. この名称は, *Prodoxus* の語源 (Emmet, A. M., 1991. *The scientific Names of the British Lepidoptera—their History and Meaning*. 288 pp. Harley Books, Essex.) に従ったもので, マ加里ガ科に比べて本科が外観的に細く先端が尖って見える触角をもつことによった (マ加里ガ科では触角全体が鱗粉に覆われているが, 本科では触角基部だけが鱗粉に覆われ, 触角の大部分は鱗粉を欠き感覚毛のみに覆われている).

G. variabilis Davis and Pellmyr, 1992 アラスカマ加里ガ (新称)

開張 16 mm. 前翅は黄褐色で金色の光沢を帯び、縁に白い斑紋をもつ。斑紋は非常に多くの変異をもつ (Davis *et al.*, 1992). 雌交尾器の corpus bursae には signa をもたない。本種はこれまでアラスカを中心とした北米ならびにシベリア東部 (チュクチ半島) に分布することが知られていたが、平野長男氏が 1986 年 9 月に長野県の安房峠で採集した雌一頭を確認した。

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